

CHICAGO CONVENTION
FIGHT ON IN CONGRESSMondell of Wyoming and Norris
of Nebraska Open It In
the House.

T. R. PICTURED AS PIRATE

And His Plan to Get Votes of
Taft Electors as a Gigantic
Political Theft.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—A lot of solid Republican lines thrown on the line in the House of Representatives today, angry regular leaders and new progressives, who had hoped the factional fight started in the Chicago convention would not be injected into Congress. Representative Mondell of Wyoming, a regular, who served on the credentials committee at Chicago, and Representative Norris of Nevada, a progressive who has fought President Taft consistently, engaged in a war of words that was frequently interrupted by the Democrats, but received almost in silence by the Republican side of the House.

Representative Mondell spoke for more than three hours. He characterized the charge of Col. Roosevelt that the nomination at Chicago was effected by fraud as hypocrisy, pictured the Colonel as a pirate and charged that the Roosevelt plan to get the votes of Taft electors was the most gigantic political theft ever conceived. Representative Norris followed Mondell. Both of them were followed with interest. For the first time in many weeks nearly every seat in the House was occupied.

The indications are that for the rest of the session the House debates will be full of the Chicago convention fight. Representative Bartholdt of Missouri, a Taft Republican who served on the National Committee at Chicago by proxy, will deliver a speech in support of the argument by Mr. Mondell. Bartholdt will be answered by Cooper of Wisconsin, who will tell the Roosevelt side of the story.

Mr. Mondell's speech was a strong one from the Taft standpoint. He analyzed the evidence in all contexts and insisted that the nomination at Chicago was as clean as a hound's tooth, and that a careful perusal of the evidence would show that the President was honestly nominated by delegates who were honestly elected.

Mr. Mondell in beginning pointed out that Roosevelt's charges of theft were directed against Taft, not against individuals. He said that men and parties did not become corrupt overnight.

"A party that will do a great wrong today," said he, "could not have been honest yesterday or last year or four years ago, and yet a majority of the National Committee which nominated Taft were members of the committee four years ago when Mr. Roosevelt was pleased with and endorsed the committee's work. In the convention, among the majority, there were many who had been Taft's friends and friends of Mr. Roosevelt when he was President and had enjoyed his confidence. Has the character of all these men changed?"

He added that if a great party could become corrupted between Presidential campaigns, so as to commit the political crimes now charged against Mondell, it was a party that was not only a bad way but the country is beyond redemption.

"If a party which Mr. Roosevelt had the support and an organization which Mondell, could in so brief a time become so lost to all sense of decency, what hope is there for a new party which he might create?"

Mr. Mondell said that the Roosevelt charges of larceny at Chicago were designed not only to contribute to the party movement, but to furnish an excuse for the most impudent and revolutionary plan of political larceny ever conceived.

"It is proposed," said Mr. Mondell, "to steal the livery and secure the benefits of Republican State organizations, while at the same time repudiating the party and its candidates. This is a more shameless proposal of pure piracy than this. In Pennsylvania, for instance, about a third of the Republicans of the State expressed a preference for Mr. Roosevelt for President. He was nominated, but the men who were temporarily placed in command of the Republican ship by a third of the Republican voters are expected, I am told, to contribute to the Republican flag at the masthead and secure whatever benefits can thus be obtained with the expectation of eventually whatever happens to the ship, whether it is a pirate ship or a merchant ship, after having got away with the cargo."

"The local boss of the new crew, being a more cautious pirate than some others, has suggested that the ship should be turned to the Republic and the Republic turned to the enemy, he thinks in decency he ought to hold out some hope to Republicans that if they prove to be the majority of the crew they may secure the benefits of the cargo obtained under their flag, but the chief, under whose order he seems to be operating, repudiates the Republic and the Republic. If you are to be a pirate be a pirate, quoth he. Carry their flag as long as it is to your interest to do so, but eventually make them walk the plank and secure the Republic for the Republic."

Mr. Mondell declared that of the 238 contests originally brought by the Roosevelt people 146 were abandoned by them before reaching the convention or its credentials committee.

"The overwhelming majority," said Mr. Mondell, "were brought deliberately for the purpose of confusing the issue, misleading the public and securing a victory for the outrageous charges which followed. The Southern contests were too raw for the stomachs of even the most prejudiced Roosevelt supporters. These contests were simply gotten up to fool the people."

Mr. Mondell then reviewed the evidence in each of the important contests. He said, "and in a spirit of fairness, in harmony with party history and for the best interest of the party and the American people. The violence of the attack on the party integrity has temporarily misled many good and well meaning people, but the truth will triumph."

Mr. Norris in reply traced the evidence in the Washington, Texas, California and Alabama cases. His conclusions differed from that of Mr. Mondell. He said:

"Mr. Taft's nomination is tainted with fraud. It is null, it is void and is entitled to no consideration from anybody."

HEDGES FEELS ENCOURAGED.

Gubernatorial Candidate, on Auto
Canvass, Reaches Auburn.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 24.—John Hedges arrived here to-night in his auto car to canvass for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. Summing up the situation to date he said he found widespread sentiment for the nomination of John Hedges and coupled with this was a clearly defined determination that the Republican party shall not be put on a defensive in the personal fight of the ticket or the subject matter of its platform.

He declared that if elected he would approve all enactments expressing popular will and simple and direct government.

Brabner Joins the White House Staff.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Thomas W. Brabner of Wisconsin was appointed assistant secretary to the President to-day.

OUR BANK
YOU are reminded that we have a banking department in each of our main offices in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Jamaica and Long Island City. Our deposits of more than \$30,000,000 make us one of the greater depositories of the City, and our clients and their friends are invited to open accounts with us. We offer every facility of modern banking.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.
Capital . . . \$ 4,375,000
Surplus (unallocated) 10,625,000
175 Broadway, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., Bklyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

T. R. TO USE STANLEY REPORT.

Finds New Ammunition for His Big Speech in It.

OSTER BAY, N. Y., July 24.—Fine weather and the absence of unwelcome visitors enabled Col. Roosevelt to put in most of today outdoors with rowing, riding and tennis. His purpose is to be in the pink of condition for the convention and for the campaign that will take him through nearly every State in the Union.

Although on as much of a holiday as he ever allows himself, the Colonel managed to get in some real work on the presidential speech which is to be his personal political platform. This manifesto is all but finished.

His principal plank, however, and the one which is awaited with the greatest interest, is being brought up to date with reference to recommendations of the Stanley committee given out yesterday. The ex-President is making a careful study of the committee's report, and he expects to demolish each of the Democratic proposals in his address. In the meantime he will not consent to discuss them.

A report printed in a New York newspaper with respect to an alleged misuse of Roosevelt funds among Southern delegates was indignantly heard by the third party leader. He declared that it was known to be untrue and absurd by its originators and readers alike.

He preferred to make no comment upon Alexander Bird's resigning his seat in order to join the Progressives beyond indicating that he thought it a very fine thing for Mr. Bird to do.

Just one visitor ascended Sagamore Hill to-day and his call was only semi-political. John D. Rhodes of California, a member of the Colonel's old regiment, rode up to his summer chief and brought him the last word from his regiment. To-morrow some important callers are expected whose names were not divulged.

NO IOWA THIRD TICKET NOW.

Progressives Want Postmaster
Elected by Popular Vote.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 24.—The Iowa Progressive convention to-day, composed of 73 delegates, declared for Theodore Roosevelt for President and nominated twenty-six delegates to attend the Chicago convention. The convention also nominated a full set of Roosevelt electors.

The platform adopted denounced President Taft as a betrayer of the trust reposed in him by the people and endorsed Theodore Roosevelt as the man to unloose the fetters which bind the limbs of the common people.

The platform favors the initiative and referendum, woman suffrage and election of all postmasters by popular vote.

It was an enthusiastic crowd. In the morning caucuses there was a warm fight as to whether or not State ticket should be placed in the field. It was finally decided that no State ticket will be named at this time, but to await action in that matter until after the Chicago convention.

A feature of the convention was the speech of the Rev. Charles Tallmadge of Boston, who called Taft a "big baby" and who said that the Progressive party was a more shameless proposal of pure piracy than this. In Pennsylvania, for instance, about a third of the Republicans of the State expressed a preference for Mr. Roosevelt for President. He was nominated, but the men who were temporarily placed in command of the Republican ship by a third of the Republican voters are expected, I am told, to contribute to the Republican flag at the masthead and secure whatever benefits can thus be obtained with the expectation of eventually whatever happens to the ship, whether it is a pirate ship or a merchant ship, after having got away with the cargo."

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NO LAW TO PUT T. R.
ELECTORS ON BALLOTElections Commissioner Says Petitions
Are Only for
State Officers.

HOTCHKISS NOT WORRYING

Thinks Courts Will Not Uphold
a Statute That Limits
Voters' Choice.

The vote has been raised that the third party cannot legally nominate electors by petition. Election Commissioner Jacob A. Livingston, who is chairman of the Republican executive committee in Kings county, said yesterday:

"If I am right in the interpretation of the laws concerning the election of Presidential electors there will be no third party in the State this fall. The Legislature enacted a law providing for the nomination of Presidential electors by the State committee of the regular parties, which names are to be submitted to the vote of the people at the general election. Hence the State committee of the party is the only body authorized by law to nominate the Presidential electors of that party."

The election law makes provision for the nomination of public officers by petition, and Mr. Livingston goes on to say that it is erroneously taken for granted that an elector is a public officer.

"That, however, is not the case with a Presidential elector," he said, "because the public officers law specifically provides that a Presidential elector is not a State officer, nor is he a Federal officer, nor is he a public officer in any sense of the word. He is a private citizen, and his nomination is a private matter."

"Under the present law," he said, "if a Presidential elector is not a State officer, nor is he a Federal officer, nor is he a public officer in any sense of the word. He is a private citizen, and his nomination is a private matter."

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LOEB TO QUIT TO HELP T. R.

Not Generally Believed, However,
That Collector Will Resign.

There was a report drifting around yesterday that Collector of Customs Loeb intended to give up his \$12,000 a year job so that he would be free to come out in support of Col. Roosevelt. Similar reports have been heard from time to time, but Loeb has never said a word which could be construed as giving any ground to these rumors. The other hand, Mr. Loeb has more than once stated that in loyalty he was bound to President Taft.

Mr. Loeb has been particularly careful to keep clear of entangling himself in the situation that has existed since Col. Roosevelt announced himself as a candidate.

Mr. Loeb is on his vacation, and at both the Taft and Roosevelt headquarters there was no knowledge as to whether or not there was any ground for the rumor.

FOUR WANT APPRAISER'S JOB.

One of the Eager District Leaders Is
Likely to Succeed Bird.

Four Republican district leaders are candidates for the \$5,000 a year job of Appraiser of the Fourth district. Francis W. Bird has resigned in order to ally himself with the Roosevelt party. They are Joseph Levenson of the Second district, Frank Rogers of the Third, Alexander Wolf of the Fourth and John B. Cartwright of the Twenty-eighth. The appointment will be made on recommendation of the local Republican organization, which of the four will be the man has not been decided.

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WOMEN AS WIRELESS
OPERATORS AT SEAMiss Kelso the Only One Who
Holds a Government
Certificate.

MAY ACT ON OCEAN LINER

Nothing to Bar Them in Existing
Law or in Pending
Legislation.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—News of the findings by the Coroner's jury in Illinois which investigated the recent railroad accident in that State resulting in the loss of thirteen lives caused a lot of discussion among legislators and prominent women of the city. The jury's recommendation that only men should be employed in railroad towers, because a woman's judgment was uncertain in a crisis involving human life, was the part of the findings that caused a stir.

The news of the action of the Coroner's jury had hardly reached here, though, when the Department of Commerce and Labor announced that one woman already has received a certificate from the Federal government authorizing her to operate the wireless on an ocean liner. Furthermore, this woman, it was said, had already secured a job and left San Francisco on a steamship to-day as the wireless operator.

Miss Mabel Kelso is the possessor of the only wireless certificate. She apparently has stolen a march on Congress, because when the legislation was up requiring every vessel to carry a wireless operator nobody considered the possibility of a woman being engaged for the job. Miss Kelso took her examination and passed while the Statesmen were discussing the recommendations, that were made to Congress after the Titanic disaster in regard to wireless equipment and operators.

To-day the question being raised whether a woman was competent to hold such a position, the officials of the Department of Commerce and Labor decided there was nothing in existing law that would bar a woman from the job. Additional legislation that is now pending before Congress.

E. T. Chambers, Commissioner of Navigation, said:

"In nearly every marine disaster women have kept their nerve; the panic and rush come from the men. The courage and nerve of seafarers have been demonstrated repeatedly in collisions at sea. The general discomfort of sea life might repel women from radiotelegraphy, but I think the women of this country are specially qualified by temperament. Miss Kelso really passed the highest examination before any officers of any candidate on the subject."

There are two or three other women who have passed examinations as wireless operators. They are required not only to answer all questions regarding the operation of wireless mechanism, but they are also required to telegraph what should be done in case of disaster. Miss Kelso has been assigned to the Marconi station on the North Atlantic between Puget Sound and Alaska and which was formerly engaged in the San Francisco-Honolulu traffic.

Miss M. V. Kelly, a progressive paidwoman in the government service, said:

"I do not think the Coroner's jury was fair. They had to place the blame somewhere, and they placed it on the women. This particular woman may not have been competent, but her failure is no worse than that of lots of men in similar places. I think women are more reliable than men. Give the women a chance," said Mrs. Ann Hamilton Pitzer, sister of Mrs. Champ Clark. "Don't discriminate against them because of their sex. They make mistakes, I will admit, but I think a man that does not. They are blaming women in general because an Illinois signal woman got her orders mixed, lost her nerve, and failed to rectify her mistake. How many men have made identical the same mistake?"

Opinions among members of Congress, even among those from States having woman suffrage, differed widely.

PUTS THE O. K. ON ROOSEVELT.

Third Party Convention in New
State Is Laid White.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 24.—The Progressives held their State convention to-day with about 50 delegates and a large attendance of visitors present. The convention was called to order by former Gov. Franz, head of the provisional organization, who was elected president. A Division of Muskogee was made temporary chairman. Col. Roosevelt and all of the policies for which he stood were endorsed and he was elected to the National Progressive convention in Chicago.

Judge J. H. H. declared that it would be impossible to drive the bosses and the interests out of either of the old parties and that every Progressive element should win a temporary victory within the party it would still be merely a victory for the party.

The convention was a lively affair so far as the delegates were concerned.

NO FLIRTING BY MAIL.